









## The Daily Republican.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.  
Monday Evening, July 17.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For a full and complete description of the Republican's new and improved printing press, see the advertisement on the opposite page.

### CITY DEPARTMENT.

A full supply of garden truck at Embold's.

Go to Niedermeyer's for choice but-

A full supply of fruits and berries at

H. F. May & Co., have a choice

lot of staple and fancy groceries.

Order Downing's truck for a trip to

the depot.

Leave orders at Armstrong's drug

store for Taylor's truck.

New apples and fresh vegetables at

Jolly Niedermeyer's.

There is a great rush at the West-

ern Tea Company's store, where may be

found all kinds of staple and fancy gro-

ceries at wonderfully low figures.

Go to the commercial college on the

west side of the old square for lessons in

book keeping and penmanship.

If you want a pair of baby boots

or shoes, call on J. B. Shatzer, Eldo-

ado street.

S. Einstein is closing out his pur-

chase at cost.

A new invoice of sheet and book mu-

sic, just received by H. Post, on Mer-

chant street.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet

day in town, there being in the business

portion of the city but little drunk-

ness. We learn of some unpleasantness

in the south part of town, which is li-

able to be ventilated in the Justice's

court to day. Who, what or how, we

have not yet learned.

Two young ladies and a gentleman

of a certain neighborhood in Decatur

desire to return their heartfelt thanks

to the gratuitous serenading they were

the subjects of. One of the above

young ladies was so carried away by

the sweet, soothing influences that she ac-

cidentally threw a kiss to a handsome

young gentleman passing on the op-

posite side of the block.

It is decidedly too hot to indulge

in politics or anything else. The fel-

lows who can manage to keep cool are

the lucky chaps.

This morning the carpenters com-

menced work on the awning to be put

up in front of R. Little's place of busi-

ness, in Court house block. The roof is

to be of iron, and the structure is to be

put up in a permanent manner. It will

not only add to the comfort of the

stores but will make the walk more

agreeable to pedestrians, especially in

### FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The funeral services of Mrs. Mattie Gorin took place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. I. C. Pugh, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were conducted by the Rev. F. N. Ewing. They were opened by singing the hymn commencing "In the Christian's home in glory," which was followed by an appropriate and earnest prayer. Following the prayer was sung "The home of the soul," after which the officiating clergyman read the following biographical sketch of deceased, which he pre-

Mattie Thomas was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, 1788, moved to Kentucky about the year 1800, was joined in marriage with John D. Gorin, in Todd county, Ky., February 25, 1808. Nine children were born to them—three girls and six boys, all of whom survive her except two, the oldest, Dr. B. W. Gorin, died in Louisiana, Mo., May 5, 1874, aged 66 years. Mrs. Gorin and her family moved to Vandalia, the then seat of government of Illinois, in the spring of 1853, where her husband died April 26, 1846—his birth-day—aged 56 years. None of his family were present at his death or burial, except his daughter, Mrs. Rice, and her husband, at whose house he died. He had made his arrangements to move to the State of Missouri and had sent his family in advance, expecting to follow them soon, remaining to settle up his business, but was suddenly taken ill and died before the news of his sickness could be communicated to any but those who were present. Neither his nor any of the other children heard of his death until days after his burial.

Mrs. Gorin made a profession of religion about 62 years ago, in the State of Kentucky, and soon after joined the Presbyterian Church, of which she has been a consistent member ever since. In speaking of her conversion some time previous to her death she said: "Whilst I was kneeling at the foot of the bed in a sick room, while a minister was praying, the old cloak dropped off and everything around seemed changed, and the next morning the birds sang sweeter than I had ever heard them sing before."

Since the death of her husband she has lived with her children, who always welcomed her to their homes. Through all the changes and vicissitudes of a long life she was never heard to murmur or complain of her lot. During the time of her last affliction, which was long and severe, not a murmur escaped her lips, but she bore it with all true Christian fortitude. She was never heard to speak a harsh word of any one, but was always ready to throw the broad mantle of charity over the faults of her neighbors. She died in great peace a few moments after 4 o'clock, July 13, 1875, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I. C. Pugh, who with Mrs. E. J. Rice, another daughter, ministered to her wants and waited on her during her protracted illness with a devotion that knew no time.

Mr. Ewing then delivered an eminently appropriate discourse from words written in the fifth chapter of Romans, drawing his lessons particularly from the second third and fourth verses. The main thought presented was the superiority of Christianity over other systems of religion or philosophy, in that it sustains its subjects in afflictions, enabling them not only to submit to tribulations as inevitable, but to rejoice in them in view of the fact that God so overrules them as to render them blessings in the end. The speaker's remarks were eminently fitting, and well calculated to afford comfort to those who suffer reverses. At the conclusion of the discourse, the remains were taken to Greenwood cemetery for interment.

Open Air Church Service.—The following from the Bloomington Pantograph, indicates a new departure in the matter of holding Sunday evening service by one of the churches in that city.

The Christian church is about to make a new departure in the manner of holding its evening services. Owing to the excessive heat arrangements are being made to hold the Sabbath evening service in the church yard. Temporary seats and pulpit will be placed in the yard and the meeting will be held at 7 o'clock instead of eight, so that lights will not be needed. In case of rain the audience can easily repair to the church. The idea is certainly a new and pleasant one, which will meet with the approval of all.

We think that a similar arrangement might be entered into here with good results, with this difference—we would suggest the park as the place for holding the services, O'clock as the hour, and a union service of all the churches in the city. We believe such an arrangement, when the weather is suitable, would be productive of good in at least many to religious service who never go inside of a church, and on warm evenings the open air would be much more comfortable than a poorly ventilated church. We hope to see the experiment tried before summer is over.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. W. O. Taylor, of the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis, made our office a pleasant call this morning.

Mr. John Klein, Jr., with W. F. Bush, leaves to-morrow for the Centennial.

Mr. Frank Shull, a Republican carrier boy, who has been absent for the past three weeks, visiting Chicago, New York, Washington and Philadelphia, returned on Saturday much pleased with his trip.

For Sale—A horse and buggy,—on time. Enquire of

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN,

Merchant st.

7 63

### THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH,  
Elder Geo. F. Adams, of Minier, Ill., occupied the pulpit of this church yesterday, both morning and evening. In the morning he took as a motto or introduction the scripture passage, "The Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He reviewed the history of this church, and showed clearly its claims and rights to existence as a body. As a church it has kept growing and is growing to-day, and yet it has not gone over all the ground it should, nor has it gone perfectly so far as it has. In the evening he preached on the "Mystery of Godliness" or "God manifested in the flesh." The speaker stated that any one who believed there was a God, believed that He revealed himself in some way, and then by scripture readings and clear and conclusive argument from them, showed that God manifested himself to us in Jesus Christ. The discourse was plain and practical throughout, and was received by quite a large audience, and one much interested. At the close Mr. Adams congratulated this society on having a new and beautiful house of worship, and expressed his gratification at meeting so many brethren and friends, many of whom he had met in the old house.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH  
At this church the pulpit was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Horace Reed, who in the evening preached on "Spoiled children." As we had no reporter present we cannot give a synopsis of the discourse, but we hear it spoken of as being an interesting discussion of the subject under consideration.

### WHAT HAPPENS IN JULY.

In July men never get drunk. It is called a sunstroke.

In July the only really happy man is he who owns a beer case.

In July a dog is knocked on the head if he dares to hold out his tongue.

In July people suffer from indigestion combined with strawberry festivals.

In July ravishing tears, sobas, executed by mosquitoes, incline one to systematic profligacy.

In July boys run away from Sunday school, and every single mother's son of them gets drowned.

In July all that a young man can earn that will give to satisfy his love's longings for ice cream.

In July a woman who is too fragile to lift a needle and thread will operate a fan for fourteen hours consecutively.

In July green apples are bought. As the apples go in at the back door the doctor comes in at the front door with a stomach pump.

In July the mower goes forth to mow. Presently the rattling machine gathers him. They bear in the slices to the weeping widow.

In July it takes two men to keep a carhorse in motion. One beats him with a hoop pole and the other sops his brow with ice water.

In July it is too hot to work, but almost any honest, devout American will sit a whole afternoon in the sun to see a base ball match.

In July numerous people live on Graham bread and rare beef, and die of cholera; but bold people grow fat on cucumbers, watermelons and green corn.

In July the good mother blisters her fat face putting up fruit, while the pale, intellectual daughter fulfills her destiny by reading novels in the darkened parlor.

Excursion to St. Louis.—The Decatur Fire Department is to give an excursion to St. Louis via Vandalia, on Wednesday of next week, July 20. The train will leave the Union depot at 6:30 in the morning, and stop five minutes at the Wood street crossing, to accommodate those who may wish to board the cars at that point. Fare for the round trip is only \$2.50, and we have no doubt that a large number of our people will avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the "future great city." The train will leave St. Louis to return at 8:30 in the evening, which will give the excursionists nearly or quite ten hours in the city.

On and after Monday, July 17th, we will sell sugar as follows:  
84 lbs. of Granulated for \$1.00  
9 lbs. of Standard A for 1.00  
9 lbs. of White Sugar for 1.00  
10 lbs. of Light Brown C for 1.00  
Sugars having advanced more than 10 per pound, we are obliged to maintain the above prices until a decline in the market, when we will be glad to make reductions accordingly.

### WESTERN TEA COMPANY.

Soldiers, Attention!—There will be a meeting of the volunteers for the Indian War, at Macon Hall, this (Monday) evening, for the purpose of electing a Captain, one Sergeant and eight corporals, and such other business as may be necessary to complete the organization of this company. Let every member attend. By order of the Commander.

Resigned.—Mr. W. S. Sanders, who was elected Fourth Sergeant in the Black Hills Brigade, and has discharged the arduous duties of that position with so much fidelity, has succumbed under the pressure and handed in his resignation. This vacancy will afford an opportunity to any aspiring young man who may desire honor in the line of military promotion to gratify his ambition. There is to be a meeting of the battalion to-night, and all who have aspirations in the direction indicated will do well to be present.

Is your eyesight failing?—Try the Reading Glasses for sale by Pike, the Jeweler.

July 7 dft



### ATTENTION, COMPANY E!

A meeting of this company will be held at their hall on Tuesday evening, July 18th, for drill. A full attendance is requested. An opportunity will be given for all to join the company who wish. By order, C. B. Sarret, Capt. W. E. Wiser, O. S.

Macon.—A special meeting of Macon Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, sharp, for work on third degree. Members of Ionic and other lodges are fraternally invited. By order of W. H. Gerson, W. M. PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
DECATUR, ILL., July 16, 1875.  
I request that all citizens of Decatur remove all manure, weeds and other rubbish from their premises, alleys and streets, and have the same removed outside the city limits. Also to thoroughly clean their privy vaults and keep water out of cellars. We must expect to have sickness unless the above is done; and if these requests are not complied with within five days from date all offending parties will be dealt with as the law provides.

W. M. CHAMBERS, Mayor, And Chairman of Health Committee. July 16, 1875 d3d

J. P. Marsh still continues to manufacture boots and shoes to order, and guarantees fits to all who may patronize him. Doing a first-class workman himself, and employing only the best of journeymen, he turns out no second-class jobs. During his residence here Mr. Marsh has won high favor as a workman, and enjoys a very large trade. If you want a good fit leave your order with him. [June 32 dft]

S. Einstein is closing out his dry goods at bargains, in order to make a change in his business. [17 dft]

Black Iron Frame Grenadines, the best quality down, low as 25 cents, at Linn & Scruggs. [3-dft]

Baled Hay.—A lot of baled hay for sale, at Caldwell's Livery Stable. 14 d3d

Hams and breakfast bacon—the best, for less money than elsewhere, at Western Tea Co's store. June 30 dft

Domestic Paper Fashions, the best patterns in America, sold at M. Goldberg's. Catalogues free. May 2 d&wtf

400 Pieces Hamburg Edgings, new patterns, and very cheap, at Linn & Scruggs. May 19 dft

Just Received.—A full assortment of the celebrated Rouillon Kid Gloves, in two buttons. The original and best seamless gloves in the market, for \$2.00 at Linn & Scruggs. June 1 dft

If you wish to buy a linen suit cheap, call at S. Einstein's. 17 dft

For Rent.—The clothing store in Post Office block, now occupied by Louis Fall is for rent. Enquire on the premises. July 18 dft

Wanted, Immediately, for the Steam laundry, a first-class shirt and collar ironer. 10-dft\*

Wanted.—A situation as ostler, or to do general work about the premises. Apply at this office. July 11 d3d\*

The Handsomest and Cheapest

BLACK SILKS

ever opened in Decatur, at

April 7-dft Linn & Scruggs.

Mme. Demore's Spring Patterns

just opened, at Linn & Scruggs.

May 14-dft

### THE INDIAN WAR

Don't compare with the

War on Prices

At the shoe store of

L. L. FERRISS.

Prices down to those of 1857.

July 1

A Complete Assortment of Spring and Summer Cashmeres, at Linn & Scruggs. May 19 dft

To Whom It May Concern.

YOU WILL TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned intend making application to the regular meeting of the City Council August 1st, for license to sell intoxicating liquors, in a house situated on lot 4, block 4, in Prather, Martin & Gilling's addition to Decatur.

JOHN BLICKLE.

Decatur, Ill., July 15, 1875.

P. LOEB'S

IRON WORKS!

Corner of Broadway and the T. W. & W. R. R., Decatur, Illinois.

I am now in running order, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of iron Castings in any form, also Window Sashes, Hinges, Posts, Cellar Grates, Sillings, Wax 25. Cash paid for OLD IRON.

June 10-dft

### MILLIONS

OF

PEOPLE

IN

Agony.

Physicians Cornered!

I suppose there is not in the whole of a physician's experience anything in human suffering which calls forth his sympathy and pity, to such an extent, as to witness the excruciating pains of a poor mortal suffering from the fearful disease of rheumatism. Heretofore there has been considerable diversity of opinion among medical men as to the true character of this disease, some locating it in the nervous or muscular tissue of the system, and others viewing it as a severe nervous disorder, but it is now generally admitted to be a disease arising from a poison circulating in the blood, and further it is admitted that rheumatism can never be thoroughly cured without exterminating such poisonous matters from the blood by a constitutional internal remedy. We feel confident that none will be better satisfied of the truth of this statement than the cautious physician, who has found out that a true cure for this stubborn disease has been discovered. The following testimony from a Boston business man cannot fail to satisfy all that this

Diamond Rheumatic Cure

is a wonderful Medical Discovery.

Home Testimony.

Boston, Jan. 1st, 1875.

PROF. ALPHONSE HILLER: Dear Sir—I desire to state that for the past three years I have been troubled greatly with rheumatic pains; so severe that I was unable to walk, and I was compelled to remain in bed a helpless sufferer, and this is the worst I have ever experienced of my kind. I have brought me two bottles of your valuable medicine, the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, and with each bottle I have used one bottle, and I feel that I have secured a permanent cure upon me. Six months have since passed, and no return of this terrible disease has troubled me. I have on various occasions since recommended this medicine to several of my afflicted neighbors, and always with a uniform result—certain and perfect cure in each case. I am willing to be interviewed, and verbally satisfy any fellow sufferer of the truth of this statement. Yours respectfully,

F. SHEPARD, Merchant Tailor.

The discoverer of this medicine has waited the sales of the hospitals of London and Paris for the last twenty years, making Rheumatism a specialty, and the prescription from which this remedy is compounded is all he ever used in the treatment of this disease. For the past year it has been used with perfect success, and satisfaction in the hospitals of Montreal, and is recommended by the very best practitioners in that city as a safe, speedy and positive cure of either gout or rheumatism.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of four or five bottles.

This medicine is for sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. If it happens that your druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send you to GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 HANOVER ST., BOSTON.

General Agents for the U. S. L. H. BUSH, and Messrs. H. A. KIDSON & CO., St. Louis. PUTLER & FULLER, Chicago. July 13, 1875—deoda wlv

Glass Fruit Jars,

Tin Fruit Cans,

Pat. Top Jelly Glasses,

Fruit Can Cement,

At POOR Man's Prices,

AT LITTLE'S

NOS. 1 AND 2

COURT HOUSE BUILDING.

Coal Oil, Best White,

20 cents per gallon,

Family Favorite Fluid,

THE BEST MADE,

20 Cents per Gallon,

AT LITTLE'S,

1 & 2 Court House Building.

Flags

And Fancy Lanterns,

Pistols, Bomb Shells,

And other articles for 4th

of July,

AT LITTLE'S,

1 and 2,

Court House Building.

June 23—d&wtf

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old



# United States Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until the 10th day of July 1876, for carrying the mails of the United States of Illinois, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

2121 From St. Louis, to North Platte, Nebraska, via Chicago, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.  
Leave North Platte Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.  
Arrive at St. Louis at 12 m.  
2122 From St. Louis, to Chicago, via North Platte, Nebraska, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.  
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2172 From St. Louis, to Chicago, via North Platte, Nebraska, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.  
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Arrive at St. Louis at 12 m.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS.

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to be executed by the Department may deem proper.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL warrants bidders and their sureties to acquit themselves fully with the laws of Congress relating to contracts for the carrying of the mails, (the important provisions of which are cited herein,) and also to familiarize themselves with the laws and regulations herein furnished, before they shall assume any liabilities as such bidders or sureties, and to prevent misapprehension or cause of complaint heretofore.

POSTMASTERS are required to make themselves familiar with the laws and these instructions, which may be able to learn and direct others.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for sorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office clerks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts, prepared by postmasters or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and contents of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with departing mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For mail delays, enlarged penalties proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for authorizing it to be not, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or stage on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for assigning the contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge his duties when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mail matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase of compensation. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay provided the running time be not increased. The General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause, he may, at full indemnity to contractor, one month's extra pay on the amount of service discontinued, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, viz. in November, February, May and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, etc., and all toll-bridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the carrying of the mail, unless such claims are substantiated after advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named in the advertisement, as bids received after that time will not be considered in competition with bids of reasonable amount received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the bond, oath, and certificate required by section 243, act of June 3, 1876.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different services; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post-office address,) and the name of each member of a firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out and fill the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Bids entered in the route, the service, the yearly pay, or the name of the bidder, by erasures or interlineations, should not be submitted; and if so submitted will not be considered in awarding the contracts. No withdrawal of a bid will be allowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

16. In case of failure of the accepted bidder to execute a contract, or of the abandonment of service during the contract term, the service will be re-advertised, and no bid will be allowed to the failing bidder or contractor, and any accepted bidder who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract in due form, and to perform the service described in his proposal, may be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned.

17. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. No contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract.

No bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and the service ordered upon by the Department, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

18. By regulation of the Department, no carrier can be employed who is under sixteen years of age; and no bidder will be accepted who is under twenty-one years of age, or who is a married woman.

The bid should be sealed, and superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Illinois," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office."

19. Every proposal must be accompanied by a bond with two or more sureties, approved by a postmaster and cases where the amount of the bond exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000) by a postmaster of the first, second, or third class. Bids for service, the pay for which at the time of advertisement exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000), must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster General, on some solvent national bank, of not less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on such route, and in case of new or modified service, not less than ten per centum of the amount of the bond.

The amount of bond required with bids, and the present pay when it exceeds (\$5,000) five thousand dollars, are stated in the advertisement under the appropriate route. Sureties on the bond of a bidder must take an oath before an officer qualified to administer oaths that they are the owners of real estate worth, in the aggregate, a sum double the amount of said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever.

20. All checks deposited with bids will be held until contract is executed and the service commenced by the accepted bidder. Checks will then be returned by mail, on the written request of the bidder, or delivered to any one on his order.

21. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 30th day of September, 1876, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having failed, and the Postmaster General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law.

Assignment of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can, or interest in bids, be transferred or assigned to other persons. Bids will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service awarded to them through the whole contract term.

22. Section 249 of the act of June 3, 1876, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mails shall be "awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantee for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due delivery, certainty, and security thereof." Under this law bids that propose to transport the mails with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered, except for steamboat routes.

23. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid in proper form is the only way to modify a previous one.

24. Postmasters are cautioned, under penalty of removal, not to sign the approval of the bond of any bidder before the bond is signed by the bidder, and satisfied of the sufficiency of the sureties.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk employed in any post-office, shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail.

25. Postmasters are also liable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business matter, or thing relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department, and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

In case the route is not fully supplied with pouches, locks and keys, requisition must be made upon the Second Assistant Postmaster General for the same before the date of beginning service.

Proposals altered by erasures or interlineations of the route, the service, the yearly pay, or the name of the bidder, will not be considered.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, BOND, AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, \_\_\_\_\_, whose post-office address is \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from October 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, on route No. \_\_\_\_\_, between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated May 20, 1876, "with celerity, certainty, and security," and if this proposal is accepted he will enter into contract, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, within the time prescribed in said advertisement.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route, the service, and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 1876.

Oath required by section 243 of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1876, to be affixed to each bid for carrying the mail, and to be taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, bidder for carrying the mail on route No. \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, do swear that I have the ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill my obligations under the contract, and that the said bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said bid shall be accepted.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1876, and in testimony [REAL] whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a Justice of the peace, or any other officer not being a seal, except a Justice of a United States court, the certificate of the clerk of said court must be added, under a seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is duly qualified as such officer.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, payable to the order of the Postmaster General, of not less than five per centum of the annual pay on the route when the present pay exceeds \$5,000, or in case of new service, not less than ten per centum of the amount of the bond accompanying the bid, if said bond exceeds \$5,000.

The proposal must be signed by the bidder or bidders, and the date of signing affixed. Direct to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C.," marked "Proposals, State of Illinois."

NOTE.—When the above oath is taken before a Justice of the peace or any other officer not being a seal, except a Justice of a United States court, the certificate of the clerk of said court must be added, under a seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is duly qualified as such officer.

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, ss: I, \_\_\_\_\_, clerk of the \_\_\_\_\_, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_, who has signed the foregoing affidavit, was, at the time of signing the same, a Justice of the peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, duly qualified, and that all his official acts as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as clerk, and affixed the seal of said court, on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1876.

[L. S.]

CERTIFICATE OF POSTMASTER.

I, the undersigned, postmaster at \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, after the exercise of due diligence to inform myself of the pecuniary ability and responsibility of the principal and his sureties in the foregoing bond, and of the unimpaired real estate owned by them, respectively, do hereby approve said bond and certify that the said sureties are sufficient, and the said bidder, by so doing, certifies that the said bond was duly signed by \_\_\_\_\_ bidder, and \_\_\_\_\_ his sureties, before signing this certificate.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 1876.

For forms of proposal, bond, and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, etc., see advertisement of this date in pamphlet form inviting proposals for mail service in Maine, etc., to be found at the terminal post offices of the above routes, and to be had on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Illinois," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

June 10—deww

Sworn to and subscribed before me, \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1876, and in testimony [REAL] whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a Justice of the peace, or any other officer not being a seal, except a Justice of a United States court, the certificate of the clerk of said court must be added, under a seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is duly qualified as such officer.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, payable to the order of the Postmaster General, of not less than five per centum of the annual pay on the route when the present pay exceeds \$5,000, or in case of new service, not less than ten per centum of the amount of the bond accompanying the bid, if said bond exceeds \$5,000.

The proposal must be signed by the bidder or bidders, and the date of signing affixed. Direct to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C.," marked "Proposals, State of Illinois."

BOND.

Insert the names of the principal and sureties in full in the \_\_\_\_\_, and also the date. The signatures of the bond should be witnessed, and the certificate on the inside should be signed by a Justice of the peace, adding his official title, or, if signed by a Notary Public, he should annex his seal.

Know all men by these presents, that \_\_\_\_\_, principal, and \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of \_\_\_\_\_, to the full and full sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said United States of America or its duly appointed or authorized officer or officers; to the payment of which, well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1876.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved June 3, 1876, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes," it is provided: "That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sureties approved by a postmaster, in pursuance whereof, and in compliance with the provisions of said law, this bond is made and executed, subject to all the terms, conditions, and remedies thereon, in the said act provided and prescribed, to accompany the foregoing and annexed proposal of the said \_\_\_\_\_."

Now, the condition of the said obligation is such, that if the said \_\_\_\_\_ bidder as aforesaid, shall, within such time as his bid is accepted by the Postmaster General, as prescribed in said advertisement, enter into a contract with the United States of America, with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, to perform the service proposed in his said bid, and further shall perform the service awarded to him by his contract, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be in full force and obligation by law.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1876.

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_ [REAL] \_\_\_\_\_ [REAL] \_\_\_\_\_ [REAL]

Any alteration by erasure or interlineation of a material part of the foregoing bond will cause it to be rejected, unless it appears by a written statement of the bidder, under a seal of office, that the alteration was made before the bond was signed and sealed.

When partners or joint bond the bond the partnership name should not be used, but each partner should sign his individual name.

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, ss: On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1876, personally appeared before me \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, sureties in the foregoing bond, to me known to be the persons named in said bond as sureties, and who have executed the same as such, and being by me duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself, that \_\_\_\_\_ has executed the within bond, that his place of residence is correctly stated therein, that he is the owner of real estate

worth the sum herein set against his name over and above all debts due and owing by him, and all judgments, mortgages and executions against him, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever, the total sum thus ascertained amounting to (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) dollars, being double the amount of the foregoing bond.

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1876.

NOTE.—When the above oath is taken before a Justice of the peace or any other officer not being a seal, except a Justice of a United States court, the certificate of the clerk of said court must be added, under a seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is duly qualified as such officer.

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, ss: I, \_\_\_\_\_, clerk of the \_\_\_\_\_, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_, who has signed